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ONLY A WORAN.

Only a woman, striveled and old.
The pury of the winds, an I the prey of the cold!
Chocks that are strinken,
Eyes that are sunken,
Lips that were never elected;
Only a woman, forsiken and pers;
Asking an abus at the bronze church door,

Hark to the organ? red upon red!
The waves of its music go over the soul?
Siths rustle past her
Thicker and faster;
The great bell croases its full.
Fain would she enter, but not for the poor
swingeth wide upon the bronze church door.

Unity a woman—waiting alono,
Leily cold on an ire-cold throne.

What do they eare for her?

Manualding a prayer for her.
Giving not breat hou a storie.
Undr gold lares their haughty hearts best.
Mosking the wors of their kindred in the street.

Only a woman! In the older days
Hope carolea to her happiest lays;
Somebody missed her,
Somebody kinsed her,
Somebody crowned her with praise;
Somebody crowned her with praise;
Somebody faced up the battles of life,
Strong for her sake who was mother or wife.

somebody lies with a tress of her half Light on his heart where the death shadows are Samebody waits for her, Opening the gates for her, Civing delight for despair, Only a wannam-never more poor— Dead in the snow at the bronze church door,

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

From the recent speech of Hon. I, Q.C. Lamar in the House of Representatives.

Sir, but the other day a distinguished senator from the Pacific coast made a senator from the Pacific coast made a most striking protest against the further immigration of Chinese into the community there, and still more recently both parties seemed to be vying with each other as to which should go farthest in preventing this admixture of the Mongolian race with ours. To illustrate the disturbing force of this measure, let us suppose that in the six New England New Jersey, whose population corresponds most nearly to that of our southern states, in one night 4,000,000 of un-accustomed, incongruous population, such as Mexicans and Chinese, should be incorporated into the political system of those commonwealths, and by some paramount power outside those states should be so compacted together as to gain control of all the departments of our government, of all the offices, all the institutions, state and municipal-in a word, invested with the entire sovereignty of their body-politic. I ask you would not the repose of society be dis

But the case as supposed is not as strong as the case which actually occurred in the southern states. The 4000,000 people who by a scratch of the pen were made citizens and crushed into pen were made citizens and crushed into our political system, the 800,000 voters.

Source a catastrophe.

For most business and prepare themselves for the success at the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the put them under this system of probabilities and friendly towards these men. But why derneath the put them under this system of probabilities and the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the put them under this system of the race? In order to occur the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the put them under this system of the race? In order to occur the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the put them under this system of the race? In order to occur the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the put them under this system of the race? In order to occur the south of which at the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the south of which are standard point to appreciate the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. Underneath the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. The south of the race is a the south of which it is difficult from his stand-point to appreciate. pen were made citizens and crushed into our political system, the 800,000 voters and office-holders and legislators and magistrates, had just emerged from the improprial condition of slaves.

For the benefit of the race? In order to elevate them? That is not the motive which upon that occasion he declared. Here is what he says:

| ORDER | We had uninjured the old institutions of Anglican and American liberty, the principles of the old common law, the immemorial condition of slaves.

This fearful experiment was regarded by thinking men all over the world with the profoundest concern and misgiving, It was viewed with disfavor by a large majority even of the republican party. Its most able and most extreme leaders looked upon it as committing society to the sway of ignorance, servility, corruption and tyranny; and such was their sentiment until the conflict of the republican party with president Johnson and one other cause, which I shall notice before I close, seemed to sweep away consideration of reason and justice.

MORTON'S VIEWS OF THE NEGRO IN 1865 In 1865, the year in which there was in the south certain legislation which has been the subject of much denunciation of the south and the occasion and excuse for the oppressive and humiliating methods which have been applied to her people—I say in that year Mr. O. P. Morton, in a message to the legislature of Indiana, used the following language:

"It is a fact so manifest that it should not be called in question by any that a people who are just emerging from the barbarism of slavery are not qualified to become a part of our political system and take part not only in the government of themselves and their neighbors, but of the whole United states.

So far from believing that negro suffrage is a remedy for all of national ills, I doubt whether it is a remedy for any. and rather believe that its enforcement by congress would be more likely to subject the negro to merciless persecution than confer upon him any substantial

By some it is thought that suffrage is already cheap enough in this country; and the immediate transfer of more than half a million men from the bonds of slavery, with all the ignorance and the degradation upon them which the slavery of generations upon southern fields has produced, would be a declaration to the world that the exercise of American cised political rights for twenty-five suffrage involves no intellectual or moral qualifications, and that there is no difference between an American freeman and an American slave which may not be removed by a mere act of congress.

Now, sir, in a speech which this gen-tleman made in Indiana before those people became invested with any political rights, here is his language:

million slaves just freed from bondage, there should be a period of probation and preparation before they are brought to the exercise of political power. ' What is their condition? Perhaps not the southern society upon whom it was one in five hundred—I might say one in to be let loose? Such was his advice in a thousand—can read, and perhaps not one in five hundred is worth five dollars the south; take Mr. Morton from his in property of any kind."

ow, sir, notice the language of Mr. Morton in the following sentences:

that such men—and it is no fault of theirs; it is simply a misfortune and a crime of this nation—to say that such men, just emerged from slavery, are qualified for the exercise of political power is to make the strongest pro-slavery argument I ever heard. It is to pay the gument I ever heard. It is to pay the highest compliment to the institution of

slavery."
Then he goes on with his objections to clothing these people with the rights of citizenship and suffrage. Says he: "The right to vote carries with it the

right to hold office. You can not say that the negro has a natural right to vote, but that he must vote only for white men for office."

Then, after demonstrating that point,

he makes this conc usion:
"If you enfranchise all the negroes in these states you will have at least twenty negro votes to one white vote, and in the work of reconstructing the states of North Carolina, Alabama and Florida you will have a larger proportion-per-haps thirty colored votes to one white. Now, I ask you, what is to be the effect of that? The first effect will be, you will have colored state governments.

"They will have colored governors and

ete. Very well; and suppose they do send colored senators and representatives or well executed, for, sir, it was repealed state government, a negro for governor and a negro for supreme judge, white emigrastates and the states of New York and New Jersey, whose population corres-emigration to any such state. You can not find the most ardent anti-slavery man in Wayne county who will go and locate in a state that has a colored state committees to the south to charge them

Now, sir, why ascribe to the conduct of the people of the south this exclusion of emigration when here is predicted ton's sentiment and view of public in-beforehand the result of the state of torest, so suggestive of the alarming rethings which have occurred? Here is his sulfs which have actually ensued, could

twenty years?

years let them come into the enjoyment of their political rights."

seen so completetly filled up by immi-

THERE IS HIS DEVOTION TO THE COLORED BACE

"Keep them ten, fifteen or twenty rears out of the enjoyment of their poitical rights, until, under the influence of immigration, the negroes shall be in a permanent minority! Why would they in a permanent minority?

"Because the negroes have no immigration, nothing but the natural increase;

He actually identifies himself with the white of the south. He goes here further than the whiteliners-While we have immigration from all

he world and natural increase besides." He would put them under probation and keep them out of their rights, as he calls them, ten or lifteen or twenty years? by which time they will be in a permanent minority, and there will danger of a war of races, because they cannot elect their own people.

Thus by postponing the thing-" Said he-

"Only to such times as the negroes are qualified to enjoy political rights, the danger I have been considering would have fully passed away. Their influence no longer be dangerous in the manner I have indicated, and a conflict of races would not be more likely to happen than it now is in Massachusetts. In Massachusetts the negroes have exeryears, and yet there has been no disturbance there, no conflict of races. Why? Because the negroes have been in the

minority. Now, sir, if this terrible prospect truck this distinguished statesman struck Indiana with such alarming effect, what must have been the shock to the people of the south upon whom the thunderbolt fell? If he foresaw this terrible avalanche and warned the people of Indiana who were that policy, the Freedman's bureau, beyond its destructive sweep, what must have been the appalled feeling, sir, of races sheer asunder, whose agents and gubernatorial chair in Indiana and put him, in 1865, among the people of the south, and what would have been his Can you conceive that a body of men, advice? What in point of fact was his white or black, who have been in this condition, and their ancestors before was the thing the people of the south them, are qualified to be immediately were called upon to do at that time by lifted from their present state into the this distinguished gentleman from the wer, not only to govern north as well as by a distinguished govthemselves and their neighbors, but to ernor of Massachusetts, whose views I take part in the government of the ask permission to print with my re-united States? Can they be regarded marks? His advice was: "You must rayed the two races into distinct and opas intelligent and independent voters? not admit these people into the political rate of facts turnishes the answer to the question. * * * To say qualified to vote; they must not take distinction had been enjoined in the con-

and they were at that time not within the provisions of the civil code which applied to the white race—it is strange,

cidents of the old system? Sir, it is to be arrayed against them After going into a long argument to prove this fact he reaches this concluprove this fact he reaches this concluprove this fact he reaches this concluprople to the servitude of slavery? "They will have colored governors and donsure these pepole by what the senti-colored members of congress and sena-ment was at that time, and not by standtors and judges of the supreme court, and you have erected at this time. It

> this policy which have actually followe its adoption. If, sir, that policy furn-ishes an adequate and inevitable cause of these disorders which he beforehand said it would do, why now seek to attriupon the murderous and rebellious par-

poses of the whites? This policy, so repugnant to Mr. Morconclusion:
"I submit, then, however clearly and strongly we may admit the natural right of the negro—I submit it to the intelligence of the people that colored state governments are not desirable; that they will being about results that are not to the submit it to the intelligence of the people that colored state governments are not desirable; that they will being about results that are not to the wildest disorder. But will be the submit a submit to the wildest disorder. But would not the repose of society be disturbed; would not the assurance of law, of healthful industry, of business arrangements and investments—would not all confidence give way to dismay and perplexity, to restless fears, wild passions and bloody seenes? Why, sir, the more splendid their political civilization, the more complex their system of laws, and the more perfectly adjusted their social and economic forces, and the higher the moral tone of their society, the more hideous would be the ruin and the more refined the agony of the people that colored state governments are exposing their society to the wildest disorder. But when the polity was fastened upon them they knew that they knew

would be do at the end of ten, fifteen or ble and invincible, accustomed to the twenty years? "At the end of ten, fifteen or twenty in the discharge of the high duties of

representative government.

True, we had those four million black-Why, then?
By that time these states will have from the barbarism of dayery, now free and invested with citizenship, suffrage, gration from the north and from Europe and eligibility to political power. But that the negro will be in a permanent though a distinct it was not an ntagonistic element. Harmony existed between these two races. Indescribable sympathies, old memories, kindly services mutually rendered, ties of childhood, of youth, of manhood, days of labor, days of battle, nights of watching, nights of anguish, had so in-tertwined the lives of that generation of outhern men and women, white and black, that at the close of the war there was scarce a black man, woman or child who did not have some endearing relation with a white man, woman or child. and was not also the object of a recipro

cal attachment. Under the operation of those benign influences, these friendly relations, and the workings of local self-government, here was a well-founded hope that so iety at the south might be reconstructed even though it would have to be done with the disjecta membra of the old broken-up system. There was one diffi-culty in the way. The conflict between the republican party and Mr. Johnson drip, or seeming championship, of the south seemed to be more damaging than his hostility had been.

The result of that conflict was that he federal government assumed, as a political accessity, the exclusive prerogative of reconstructing government in the south. The policy of reconstruct. The me tion excluded the white race (on account of its suspected disloyalty) as the basis of the new order. But, as the black race was considered as incompetent to manage the new structures built for them, military power, for the first time in the history of the American government, was employed as the force to put discurs this policy, but simply to call special attention to one feature of it. All the measures in the furtherance of cut all connection of the two which officers were made judges to try and punright of judicial appeal; the act dividing the south, without reference to state restoring civil governments were all based upon this one idea of protecting the entranchised black race against the wrongs anticipated from the disfranchised white race; and, as a matter of fact, therefore, this reconsruction legislation,

manent minority."

That being his advice, it is strange, I repeat, that the people of the south just returned from the war, all their society in ruins, full of wretchedness and disappointment, this race emancipated lying upon their plantations, neither slave nor citizen and without any indication of the national sentiment that they were to have a citizens, in disorder without the party contests in which the contextants differ not in convictions, but in race, and lower a citizens in disorder without the party contests in which the contextants differ not in convictions, but in race, and lower many citizens in disorder without the party items. citizen and without any indication of the national sentiment that they were to differ not in convictions, but in race, and become citizens; in disorder, without now charged as one of the heavy items law—for the slave haws were abolished against the south, find their nuthorship and origin in the legislation of the government at that time not within ernment and the action of its agents. On mounts consideration will convince any sir, that in improvising legislation which under this terrible pressure, this appalling calamity, these bewildering changes, which have followed one upon the other with such rapidity—is it strange that that system should have some of the inrife with all the element-of humiliation and deprives it even of its ancient guarantee against opposite of arbitra-ry power, the inevitable effect is perforce to drive that race into opposition to thos measures. Thus, I repeat, by a policy which drew one race to its support and drove the other into opposition, the sep-aration of the two was produced without the voluntary agency of either and against the natural tendencies of both.

The report of every investigating committee sent to the south confirms this for, sir, the south has been

SUBJECTED TO AN ORDEAL. that no other community in the world has ever been subjected to. It has been uncovered and subjected to a misroscope investigation into all the details of it society. I hold in my hand a report made by Messrs. Hear, Fryeard Wheeler, in which, speaking of the state of thing-in Louisiana, one of the causes there mentioned in the fact that the relations tration party is made up by passing to-gether almost entirely the black vote with a few whites, largely from other states. These tew whites largely from other states are a class of men who came as agents of the freedman's bureau. thence transferred to the military de-partment, from which they were carried over by the beyonet to the recon-structed civil government. And there they have been maintained by the power of the federal government ever since, gorging themselves with the spoils of that plundered people until recently heir grasps upon our throats has been their grasps upon our throats has been broken by the protecting force of an enlightened public sentiment at the north and west. It is not my purpose to describe the character of the governments which resulted from this policy. I call attention simply to two principles they embodied. Gibbon, in his history of Rome, speaking of Egypt, says that the most absurd and oppositive system of government that can be conceived of is

power, is one of the worst conceival. estems of government; and, sir, these pideous structures in the routh were omposite of those two vicious systems The people there were subjected to the domination of our former slaves; we were ruled over by men not responsible to the people governed, but to the federal government. Gov. Chamberlain and Gov. Kellogg come here to make their reports, and to get their instructions, and they neither think nor care for the people of Louisiana or South Carolina. No man has ever had the temerity, since I have been here, to defend or apologize for these governments

Women of Servia.

The correspondent of the Londox News says: "The women to-day wore on their heads red kerchiefs with ends hanging down their backs, embroidered with coins, in which were often stuck flowers, chiefly of red and white. were generally dressed in white, but in variably with the brilliant apron sowed down to the skirt, and often with a gandily embroidered stomacher, or perhaps breast-plate would be the most descriptive term, studded with coins on black velvet. The working dress of the women in the fields is a short jacket, braided began. I do not wish to say anything and slashed in the fashion and of the ent against his memory; but his champion of that worn by the men, a red and yelof that worn by the men, a red and yellow kerchief passed over the boson petticoat striped mostly in the parallel tripes of Moorish pattern, but occasionally in checkers, which make the pattern a tartan, a tapestry-like apron of brighter colors than the petticoat, and bare legs

The men are a fine race, tall, with a certain stateliness and self-respect in every gesture; their faces are almost always good, and often quite intellectual and chivalric, but in muscular development the peasant women of Servia can give their husbands a stone and a heating. I took the trouble to-day to meas ure the waist of a lass who was lounging and keep in operation the machinery of against the pillar of a tavern where we civil government. I do not propose to discurs this policy, but simply to call waist was a good inch more in circumference than mine, and I am by no means a small-boned man. I noticed, as we came further south, how the ruddy complexion and fair hair, bleached almost to the hue of a shabby brick, were being left behind and giving place to faces of ish offenses by the whites against the an oriental type—a blending of the rights of freedmen, without jury or the Greek and Arab, with clean-cut profile, straight nose, black hair and eyes and a noble carriage. Occasionally among the lines, into military districts, and vesting women a face of pure Egyptian type was the power of appointing all civil officers to be noticed—a trace probably of the inin a commanding general; the acts for fusion of Gypsy blood, which is far from uncommon in eastern Europe. One woman I noticed leaning dreamily over a garden fence with a face cast in the very mold of the Sphinx.

WHITHER are we drifting? The first apple spoken of in history was accompanied by a large serpent, while nothing but a contemptible little worm can be found in our favorite fruit to day .-

THE election of Hayes would be a coninuation of Grantism, as is well under-tood, but there are a large number of republicans who would conside themserves as did the old woman who, after wearing her chemise for six weeks, on turning it inside out and putting it on igain, remarked that "a change of linea loss smell sweet!"—Mileanker Nees,

While I have neither sought nor de-ired official station, I am new, as I have them. That is the only cure.—N Y, society.—Norwich Bulletia. position is which she might call me. I only ask that this call shall be made with anominity, and that those making it will be fully prepared, like myself, to make any secrifice and to devote every make any secrifice and to devote every form candidate—for it must be conceded. tion of our "prostrate state."

The New York Mercury gets this pyramid from Uncle Sam's letter:

Reform. Home Rule Refrenchment.

If the negre governments of Louis ing behind him which have not been conspicuous in the occupants of the post without the constant support of United States baycones, it is a question whether they are it to stand and Country with the constant of the post since, save during Mothey's brief tenure of office. More than their, Admissin 72 they are it to stand at all. We are told that no white man can be punished in South Carolina for a wrong done a colored man. Was there ever so complete a confession of covardize and imbedility spared Grant's lumiliating second term. a confession of covardize and imbedility made as this? Is it worth while for the people of the United States to uphold a state sovernment that he worthed as a few sources. rate government that is so worthless, by each count admission?—St. Lonis Republican.

The Nation says of Bontwell's villainous Mississippe report: "We confess that liven.

While men like Carl Schurz, ex governor resippi is governed to day by officials Fenton and John Cochrane are going chosen through fraud and vidence, such back to the republican camp, men like as would scarcely be according to a viglence, such as would scarcely be according to a viglence, such as would scarcely be according to a viglence, such as would scarcely be according to a viglence, such as would scarcely be according to a viglence, such as would scarcely be according to a viglence of the control of the contro

and of starying patriots in the face, poes state is in a condition of anarchy of has sack for rations. Sign! says he has been been, judged by all external signs in a back for rations. Sigel says he has been been judged by all external signs in condition of protound peace ever since country demands a change, and the men must change before the country.—Acw Fork Hersibt.

and that we may have to make it a ter-ritory and begin reconstruction at the point it had reached in 1865. In other

18 1873 the speculation decourse was arought to a sudden stop. The govern-mental devourer kept right on, consuming at the same rate as before. Mr. Filden thinks it is time that the governmental devourer should stop too, or, at cast, that the scale of governmental con-amption should be reduced. He foreaw that the proposition would alarm the covernmental devourers and excite their ppesition. The effort to reduce the ale of governmental consumption, he sys, "will be resisted at every step The verity of this already appears in the sistance of the governmental-consumers n Washington and in Chicago to meas d governmental consumption. It apears, too, in the ill-natured comme of the organs of the governmental-de-yours upon Mr. Tilden's letter. It is plain that Mr. Tilden understands the ature of the public tax-eater thoroughly,-Chicago Times,

Accomping to a Cologne newspaper here is in that city a booth in which i shibited a "bearded lady." At the enrance is stationed a girl to take money Recently a visitor, having feasted his res on the strange phenomenon, thinkg on his departure to have a joke with the little money taker, said to ber, ford-ling ber under the chin the while; "Well, little one, I suppose the hearded woman is your mamma, ch?" "No, sir," replied the child, "she is my papa."

Is such an unpromising constituency is Alabama, turns squarely around on is Alabama turns squarery and described in spillers, what will the better educated in spillers, what will the better educated in spillers, what will the better educated in spillers, which was a spiller of the spillers of t northern communities do? Taking this election as a measure, it looks as though the third term would meet with a disastrous rejection in every state in the union save where local causes, as in Hijnois, would render the opposition ticket unworthy of even the negative merit of Jun Irving being a disagreeable alternative. The Hayes campaigners didn't hope to carry

and his ballot in the other, is there mined doubt how he would vote? Just now the federal, state, and local governments own sa called private property quite as much as the man who holds the title to it—New York Express. From Turkey—are amounted as leaving their missions and coming, or about to come, home to labor for the election of Hayes and Wheeler. The fact is, the diplomatic service is a costly humbing—a relic of the days before steam and telephone.

graphic communication, and is of little more practical use now than the old stage couch and post boy. It could be reduced to one-tenth of its present proportions with profit to the interests it nominally serves, to the credit of the country and to the pockets of tax-payers - Euchester

A RESUMBLY IN in this city received a letter from his father, residing in New York, and who, also, is a republican, in which letter the father says to the some Vote for Tilden this fall. On our farm, last year, we had to pay one hundred dollars taxes. This year we have to pay but fifty dollars. The som as well as the lather, will vote for Tilden All this is last, as can be proven, and is but an indication of how is going the tide of victory. — Fearly Lemograf.

In answer to a call made upon him to Wit do not excuse violence. Nothing ide of victory — Pearly Lemocrat.

In answer to a call unde upon him to be been the main came. Let nor interfer about a configuration of South Sarolina, Gen. Wade Hampton says:

In answer to a call unde upon him to be been the main came. Let no reinterfer about in now generally used by married and each of the configuration of the property of punnsh these crimes of which their configuration.

A FASHION exchange says that "the beauty of the punnsh these crimes of which their configuration is now generally used by married and each of the punnsh these crimes of which their configuration is now generally used by married and energy to punnsh these crimes of which their configuration.

A FASHION exchange says that "the beauty of the punnsh these crimes of which their configuration is now generally used by married and each of the punnsh the pu

nergy and every effort to the redemption of our "prostrate state."

The New York Mercury gets this pyrSchurz from the middle ground of independence to close affiliation with his old purty, under the very same leadership Home Rule

Betrenchment.
Stop plunder.
Schools unpartban.
Resumption after preparation.
Constitutions is negarity to all.
No more official malversation.
Let every man live within his own means.
If the negro governments of Louising and South Carolina cannot stand without the conspignt samport of Pairod.

These were its predictions. We will be removed a fixed point to adjust the same of probation and preparation; I. would give them must be acquire a little property and get a little education; time to acquire a little property and get a little education; the clears the same of the sa prosperity of the country will begin to live again. The result was that the state, as five again. They have a few that Carl Schurz will not have it his own way in taking over the Germans to the camp of Hayes and Wheeler. We are likely to witness some curious changing of sides in this canvass. Chandlerlain estilling to him that Missispia is governed to day by officials. party he had left in diegust. Fenton, has it interiers must be characterized who left the party because the patronage was given to Coulding goes back because he pot no patronage from the democrats. General John Cochian, alas! president of 'civilized and christian proporties. General John Cochian, alas! president of 'civilized and christian proporties. The thin is a small local property and declaration of the first line and the same of the first line are small local and marghe of the first line are small local and marghe of the first line are small local and marghe of the first line are small local and control of the first line are small local and control of the first line are small local and control of the first line are small local and the first line are small local and the first local and the

words, we have Mr. Boutwell assuring us now, on the eye of an exciting presidential election, that a state which tien, Grant last year treated as being in the same condition as Massachusetts or New York, is, and has for a long time been in a condition of anarchy; and we have extraordinary impudent proposal that after the experiment of reconstruction has according to Mr. Boutwell completely failed, after a ten years' trial. and the state is in the condition of Mex ico through the incompetency of himsel and his party in pacifying it, we shall now intrust him and his party with the task of doing it all over agai

THE TIME OF FAST TROTTERS. Horara that Have a Record Better than 16.

LThose marked with an asterisk (* now off the turn!

distribution Maril 21 nyer Palmer. Helle Hellmy Gall...

legged on the Canada shore, gazing in-tently at the Horseshoe fall, with its added, the whole boiled, then cooled, thick cloud of sures. The republicans are crying out against the cloud of spray. A reporter stole the democratic house of representatives the democratic house of representatives the ause it has reduced the expenses of "What a place to sponge a coat!" and 3.50 alcohol.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

LUTTLE GIRE: "Oh, please, sir, I've brought your shirt 'ome, but mother says she can't wash it no more, 'cos she was obliged to paste it up agen'the wall and chuck soap suds at it, it was so ten

THE world will never be in any manper of order or tranquility until men are and credit are all in one interest.—Steele

ONE fellow, when he saw a female wonam step into the Buffalo's car, said they'd better change its name to Shecar-go. The wretch — Philadelphia Balle-ia.

The brain is the palest of all internal organs, and the heart is the reddest. Whatever comes from the brain, carries the bue of the place it came from and whatever comes from the heart carries the heat and color of its birthplace.

THE Bible is the most betrached book

in the world. Coming to it through commentaries is much like looking at a land-cape through garret windows, over which generations of unmolested spiders have spun their webs. -- Becker,

Ture horrors of the Custer massacre ire somewhat affeyiated by the announcement that one of the men fell in that ter-rible fight was a book agent of twentytwo years' standing, who had gone to the frontier to sell." Blatherick's Life of Erysipelas," in thirty monthly parts, fifty cents a number.

Is an article on the habits of the fly the New York Tribume aboy says "Great care has to be taken in eating buckleberries, because nothing pleases a

fil change to the letter. Therefore, constantly without knowledge cannot be always good. In things ill it is not virthe, but an absolute vice. Feltham.

sent him not to the poor house. The parting between the old man and his his sympathizing relatives, was affecting in the extreme. We believe the man in the extreme. We believe the man had a few children, too, but not enough to make a ussahunt,-Barlingt-a Haw! QUITE an excitement was ereated in

Nashwille a few days ago by the appear ance of an uncommonly reedy couple in a dry goods store. The woman or irred a large stock of high the man pard. She then asked a brik to go after a parson, and upon his arrival the rustics were married amid a de of nuclius, calicoes and linea goods, ith a grinning group of passers by for MERODICTIUS STATES FAL

I wonder'd sak and maple, Willow and clim and all, Are stirred at heart by the co-ritation that their leaves mus-les they think of the yellow

It dies we must," the leafets
 Stemp one by one bessy;
 We will some the colors of all the earth,
 I will so pass away.
 Sit of a shall be me to fuffer;
 And before we by it down.
 We it was in the sunt is all the earth
 The year's must kingly grown,"

So, it is of the stately forest, And tages by the trouber way, You are kindling into goog. This soft, automobility. And we, who save, recember This more the will they lest. I had more the station and May come through ripening frost.

BRING together all the children in the universe; you will see nothing in them but innocence, gentleness and fear. Were they born wicked, spiteful and cruel, some signs of it would come from them - as little snakes strive to bite and little tigers to tear. But nature, having been as sparing of offensive weapons to man as to pigeons and rabbits, it can not have given them an instinct to mischief and destruction. - Voltaire.

SULKY labor and the labor of force are little worth. Whatever a man does with a guilty feeling he is apt to do wrong; and whatever he does with a melancholy feeling he is likely to do by halves. If you could only shed tranquility over the conscierce, and infuse joy into the soul, you would do more to the soul, you would do more to nake a man a th rough worker than if you could lend him the force of Hercules, or the hundred arms of Briarcus. _ Wilberforce.

THERE are 2,600 breweries in the United States. They produce annually 385,000,000 gallons of malt liquors. Most of these breweries have erected within the last twenty-five years. In 1874 over 32,000,000 bushels of barley were used. There are nearly four A TAILOR of melancholy temperament comes thus: The barley is malted, then Alabama, but they did hope to cut the last majority down very considerably. | was observed recently sitting cross-ground, then mashed with hot water, a legged on the Canada shore, gazing in-sweet liquor, or "wort," extracted, hops